

AMERICAN ARMY PUSHING FORWARD TO
TAKE BRUNT OF GREATEST BATTLESING AND CHEER
ON WAY TO FRONT
DEEP IN THE MUD

Americans In Virtually Endless Procession Crowd Roads On Sunday Eager To Get In Action At Last

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 31.—Great activity continued Sunday throughout the zone where the American troops are quartered. It began at four o'clock this morning, when heavily loaded motor trucks began rumbling through the streets and over the roads, which by noon were crowded with camions, both motor and horse drawn, marching men, horses and artillery.

As on Saturday some parties were going in one direction and some in another. The Americans passing were cheered by others who stood along the roads watching the virtually endless processions, some of which were miles long.

Out on the open roads the men in the camions sang every day from "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" to "Tipperary." They exhibited the greatest enthusiasm for the work they have at hand and seemed to be anxious to get it started.

Lift Trucks Out of Mud
Frequently during the day heavy motor trucks skidded from the muddy roads into ditches, but they were quickly and literally picked up by many Americans as could get a hand on them, set back on the road and started again toward their destination.

A little thing like lifting the end of a five-ton motor truck from a ditch means nothing to Americans who are in a hurry to get into the fight.

All the American troops have been turned over to the allies for such use as they see fit to make of them. American troops may soon be fighting side by side with the British and French allies in the battle which is raging in Northern France.

It is enough to say that great activity of many sorts is progressing in the capture of American zone. Miles of motor trucks loaded with Americans have passed through the towns, some going to one direction, some in another. Through a driving rain, the motor trucks ploughed their way along muddy roads, the Americans singing. Many of the trucks had American flags fastened to their tailboards.

On other roads, mile after mile of marching Americans splashed through the mud which came over the ankles. The horses were steaming from the work they had to do. All the men are working as hard as possible.

NEWS OF AMERICAN ARMY NEAR FRONT THRILLS CAPITAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Washington was thrilled today by the news that American soldiers actually are on their way to the fighting lines to take places beside their hard-pressed British and French allies.

The Americans previously referred to in the official dispatches as being in the fighting are believed now to have been engineers or other auxiliary troops.

Major General March, acting chief of staff, said tonight the war department had not been advised that Pershing's fighting men were moving to places in the British-French line. But the news has been expected ever since the creation of a unified command under the French chief of staff, General Foch, and General Pershing's formal offer of all the available American resources.

More Than 100,000 Men
It is no violation of the censorship to say that probably 100,000 or more American fighting men, fully equipped and intensively trained in the school of actual battle conditions are available at once to be thrown into places to strengthen the British and French lines wherever they threaten to buckle under the ferocity of the German onslaughts.

Easter crowds on parade heard the news and gathered about newspaper bulletin boards where the Associated Press dispatches were posted and read the news with greatest enthusiasm.

War department officials had no knowledge tonight of the measures taken by General Pershing. His instructions to General Pershing.

MEN AT NAVAL BASE MAY STRIKE TODAY
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NORFOLK, Va., March 31.—Carpenters and joiners employed at the Hampton Roads naval base, the Pip Point ordnance depot and the Bush Bluff army depot voted tonight to strike tomorrow unless demands for higher wages and an eight hour day are granted by the government. Union leaders said between five and six thousand men would go out.

The men are asking for 61 1/2 cents per hour, on an eight hour day basis, time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays and holidays. They now are receiving 38 cents on a nine hour day basis.

SEIZURE OF DUTCH SHIPS
IS BITTERLY CONDEMNED
BY HOLLAND GOVERNMENT[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
THE HAGUE, Saturday, March 30.—The seizure of the Dutch merchantmen in American ports is characterized by the Dutch government in a statement in the official gazette as an act of violence which it will "oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling." The government takes issue with the proclamation of President Wilson regarding the decision of the United States, saying it contains assertions which are contrary to the facts.

The statement says the Dutch nation "with painful surprise" has taken notice of President Wilson's proclamation and that the seizure of a neutral mercantile fleet is unjustifiable. It continues: "According to President Wilson's proclamation, the Netherlands, owing entirely to German pressure, failed to observe the preliminary arrangement which was proposed for the purpose of leaving no longer idle the Dutch tonnage in American ports and furnishing an opportunity for making voyages within a period of ninety days, pending a definite agreement on Dutch tonnage and rationing. This is distinctly incorrect."

Watch Out For
Glass In Flour
U. S. Warning[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, March 31.—Warning to the public to "be most careful in the future when eating bread, rolls, cakes and pastry" because "jagged bits of glass have been found in flour, bread and bread wrappers" was issued by the federal food board here today.

The warning added that complaints of this character have been sufficiently frequent to warrant the board in publishing this warning.

No organized attempt to work injury by placing glass in flour, bread, cakes and pastries, but such acts are attributed to malicious persons engaged in the bakeries and factories affected.

CASUALTY LIST OF
TWENTY-EIGHT IS
SENT FROM FRANCE[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Twenty-eight casualties among the American expeditionary forces announced today by the war department were divided as follows:

One killed in action; one died of wounds; nine died of disease; one severely wounded; sixteen slightly wounded.

The list follows:
Killed in action: Private Martin O'Connor.

Died of wounds: Lawrence E. Redmond.

Wounded severely: Private Alfred Spiegel.
Died of disease: Corporals James Leopold Locher, meningitis; California True, abscess of brain; Privates Clement Bacon, pneumonia; Charles Brown, pneumonia; Dewey H. Douglas, meningitis; Herman Hahn, osteomyelitis; William Edgar Murphy, meningitis; Percy C. Seay, meningitis; Robert Thill, pneumonia.

Wounded slightly: Lieutenant Walter L. Hardenbrook; Lieutenant Talbot T. Speer; Lieutenant Guy Daniel Tibbets; Sergeant Alfred J. Bergeron; Sergeant Dewey J. Hooper; Corporals Joe Ruben, John Wilson; Bugler Joseph Kunz; Privates Frank J. Berdnick; George N. Bell; Pellegrino Cavazza; Walter Doelle, Jerry Ferde, George F. Gehr, Wilbur L. Lawrence and Ranzly L. Rutledge.

KING OF ENGLAND
VISITS AIRDOOME IN
AMERICAN SECTORLONDON, March 31.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, describing King George's visit to the front says:
"In the course of an inspection the king visited the airdome he inspected an American section, the members of which he congratulated upon their fine and smart appearance, praise which was well justified, for a likelier looking set of lads never yet swore to drive the Hun out of the air."

"The king spent a crowded fifty hours in France, moving about freely among troops who had taken part in the first onslaught of the German offensive."

"The king's visit was not in accordance with a settled plan because he did not desire in any way to interfere with the smooth working of the great flow of military movement now in progress, but merely in an informal manner to congratulate his troops and cheer and sympathize with the wounded. Although his majesty kept a uniformly cheerful air in talking to the wounded, he clearly was affected and once in a low voice to one of his suite, said:

"This brings home the meaning of the offensive indeed."

"The deeply human side of the king came out in his solicitude and compassion for the wounded. Moving quietly among the stretchers bearing huddled figures of men groaning and gasping, his majesty often paused to speak a kindly word. Everywhere in the course of his inspections the king had words of sincere admiration and encouragement. He was cheered lustily wherever he appeared."

Facts Are Given
"It is equally as incorrect as the allegation that Germany had threatened to sink two ships which were to sail from Holland with America's approval and that Germany had made increasing threats to prevent both the observance of such a preliminary arrangement and the conclusion of a permanent one. The real facts of the case are:

The British and American war trade board had insisted that Dutch ships in American ports make trips pending a definite arrangement the Netherlands government proposed that some of the ships should make voyages for the commission for relief in Belgium, which Holland has always fostered zealously for the benefit of distressed Belgium and northern France. When information was received that Germany objected to America's demand that a Dutch ship sail from Holland each time in exchange for a relief ship sailing from America, the Netherlands government deemed it a duty imposed by good faith to inform the American authorities thereof immediately, so that a ship which was then on the way toward Argentina could be given a different destination. The direct consequence was that those ships were kept moving, which was exactly in consonance with the provisional agreement."

(Continued on Page Two)

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

ENGLISH

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, March 31.—The Germans were quiescent north of the Somme on Sunday, their attacks not being renewed against the British front. Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters this evening. There was considerable fighting, however, south of the Somme.The text of the report reads:
"North of the Somme the enemy did not renew his attacks today. Some heavy hostile shelling, however, has taken place on different parts of this front. We secured a few prisoners and machine guns in local fighting."

"South of the Somme a hostile attack developed in considerable force about mid-day south of the main Peronne-Amiens road. Fighting is continuing in and between the valleys of the Luce and the Avre, where possession of tactical features, woods and villages, is at present being contested."

That the Germans on Sunday not only failed to make gains against the British troops in France, but lost ground four miles east of Arras and suffered heavy casualties in fruitless attacks is announced in the statement issued by the war office which also says:
"South of the Somme yesterday by successful counter attacks we regained possession of Demuin. In brilliant operations yesterday by the Canadian cavalry and British infantry in conjunction with the French, we captured Moreuil and the wood to the north of that place."

The British have restored their line south of the Luce Valley, after a vigorous counter attack. Strong attacks by the Germans on the front from Marcel Cave to the Somme were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

North of the Somme the Germans attacking with four waves of infantry were beaten back at all points.
In the neighborhood of Serre north of the Somme, seven miles from above Albert, the British advanced their line, taking 230 prisoners and forty machine guns.

"South of the Somme our line in the Luce Valley was restored yesterday, after a vigorously executed counter attack. Two strong attacks made by the enemy in the course of the day against our front from Marcel Cave to the Somme were repulsed in each case with heavy loss to his troops."

"Early yesterday afternoon a successful local operation was carried out by us in the neighborhood of Serre. Our line in this locality was advanced a short distance and 230 prisoners and forty machine guns were captured by us."

"Our line also was carried forward slightly on other parts of the battle front, and prisoners were taken."

INFUTILE FLOOD
GERMANS POUR
AGAINST-FRENCH

Great Masses of Huns Are Thrown Back Near Lassigny By Using Bayonets and With Hand Grenades

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 30. (By the Associated Press)—A great flood of German infantry flowed against the French lines today between Moreuil and Lassigny. It was purely a battle of foot soldiers. Heavy masses of Germans were hurled against the French line after time, only to be cast back again by counter attacks.

This was especially the case around Lassigny, the town which formed the limit of the German line before their retreat in March of last year. The battle line fluctuated several times in the course of the day, both sides displaying the greatest obstinacy. The French and Germans met often in hand to hand fighting in the villages of Orvillers, Fremont and Plessier de Roye, where bayonets and hand grenades did deadly work.

The British and French in retreating at the first rush when the battle started ten days ago destroyed roads and small bridges. This prevented the bringing up of powerful German weapons and also put an obstacle in the way of the bringing forward of supplies.

The ground before the French lines is covered thickly with German dead. The opinion is general that the battle will be a long one, perhaps keeping up for months, with a series of pauses between the various phases.

Battle All Night
The battle continued last night with undiminished violence, the war office announced this afternoon. German battalions renewing the attack without cessation, were mown down by the French fire.

More changed hands four times in a furious struggle, finally being held by French and British troops. The Taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them in the corridors of the county jail, J. C. Warden, burglar, William Hellman, bootlegger, and James Quinn, a federal prisoner, sawed their way to freedom about 11 o'clock last night. Just as the three disappeared around a corner, they were observed by deputies on duty in the sheriff's office and an almost instant chase instituted. Although every street and alley in the vicinity, and every country road, railroad and bridge within a radius of several miles were covered, no trace of the three fugitives had been secured up to an early hour this morning.

Deputies Musgrove and Toler were taken at the lock the men in their cells for the night when the alarm was given. At first it was supposed that but two men had made a getaway and it was not until a complete check of all within the jail was made that it was definitely determined that three had escaped.

Within a few minutes several cars were started out from the sheriff's office. In these were Deputies Musgrove, Toler, Warren, and De Winton, together with Assistant County Attorney Harry Johnson, several city police and a volunteer force of about ten men. While this aggregation was engaged in a systematic search, other deputies and city officers stood on guard outside the jail fearing that others would attempt to join their comrades.

Select Same Spot
Examination of the interior of the jail revealed the fact that the men had been possessed of saws and had worked their way through the same spot in the wall from which prisoners within the jail had planned to escape some time ago. Repairs were made at the time which it was supposed made such a break impossible.

Warden was being held at the jail charged with robbing a woman living on a ranch northeast of town. He is said to have stolen seventy dollars and to have dropped forty dollars along the road while making a getaway. He was arrested by Sheriff Wilky and Deputy Warren. Later he was identified as the man who had robbed the home of Mrs. Laura Fidler, South First avenue, when he secured considerable valuable jewelry. Some of this jewelry was found in his possession when he was arrested.

Hellman was arrested near Buckeye after he had given local officers the slip. He was found in possession of several cases of whisky, and in making an attempt to escape is said to have fired a revolver at a woman who halted him, sending bullet through her skirt.

Quinn was being held for the federal authorities on a charge of violation of the espionage act.

Sheriff Wilky arrived at the jail a few minutes after the escape of the three men had been discovered. He assumed charge of the man hunt and directed that every section of the surrounding country be thoroughly searched.

FREE FORTY-ONE MEN
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BUTTE, Mont., March 31.—Forty-one men arrested last week by city police during a meeting of the Metal Mine Workers' union, an alleged I. W. W. organization, have been discharged from custody for lack of evidence. The action was ordered by county authorities.Entire Force Under Pershing Consisting of
More Than 100,000 Troops Has Been Given
Into The Hands of Foch, Allied CommanderLabor Market
of Country In
13 Districts[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Division of the country into 13 employment districts to facilitate the transfer of labor of all kinds from districts where a surplus obtains to those where a shortage exists was announced today by the United States employment service. Homogeneity of industries and employment problems governed the division.The districts and states included in them include:
No. 7.—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.
No. 8.—Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas.
No. 9.—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.
No. 10.—Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Wyoming.
No. 11.—Texas and New Mexico.
No. 12.—Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California.
No. 13.—Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

There will be a superintendent at the head of each district. Five already appointed including No. 12, William T. Boyce, San Francisco. Each of the superintendents is employment director in his own state. Twenty-two additional state directors were announced, including:

Arizona—Thomas J. Croaff, Phoenix; New Mexico, Alvin N. White, Silver City; Texas, H. W. Lewis, Smithville; Utah, P. J. Moran, Salt Lake City.

THREE MEN SAW OUT
FROM COUNTY JAIL
AND ELUDE PURSUIT

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PARIS, March 31.—"The French government has decided to accede to the desire expressed by General Pershing in the name of the United States government," says an official note issued today dealing with the opening of American troops with the French and British.
"The American troops will fight side by side with the British and French troops, and the Star Spangled Banner will float beside the French and English flags on the plains of Picardy."

THE American army in France is to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British and French troops who now are engaged in the titanic struggle with the Germans in Picardy. General Pershing's entire force has been given into the hands of General Foch, the new generalissimo, who is to use the men where he desires.

More than 100,000 Americans, intensively trained and fully accoutred, are available for immediate use in stemming the tide of the German hordes, and large numbers of them, on railroad trains and in motor trucks, and even afoot, already are on their way to the battle front.

The miserable weather over the country is proving no deterrent to the Americans as they push forward from all directions toward the battle zone.

From the region of the Somme southward where the battle line turns eastward furious fighting has continued on various sectors, but everywhere the enemy has been held, and even pushed back at some points. Nowhere has he been able with his great masses of men to gain ground, except an infinitesimal tract from the French north of Moreuil. British and French machine guns and riflemen again tore great holes in the ranks of the field gray as they endeavored to press forward.

BIG PACKING HOUSES
MAY BE OPERATED BY
THE UNITED STATES[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Determination of a national policy governing meat production, sale and distribution during the war, which may include virtual price fixing and definite control or actual federal operation of the big packing houses, has been entrusted by President Wilson to a special commission of five prominent government officials.

This step, announced tonight, was taken at the recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover, who advised the president that he found himself powerless to protect properly all branches of the cattle industry, and that the government's present course is "almost intolerable in criticism from both producer and consumer." Mr. Hoover asked that the president extend to meat the policy initiated in steel, copper and other commodities, which are sold at prices fixed on the basis of conferences between producers and the government.

The food administrator suggested, and President Wilson now has approved the plan, that a national policy be determined by the following officers, acting personally or through authorized delegates:

Submitted to President
The secretary of agriculture, representing the viewpoint of the producer; the chairman of the federal trade commission, representing the influence of trade conditions; the chairman of the United States tariff board, representing economic thought; the secretary of labor, representing the viewpoint of the civilian consumer, and the food administrator, who has to carry out any policy adopted.

Mr. Hoover submitted his proposal to the president in a letter, outlining at length the trials of his organization in seeking to stimulate production and the same time to prevent the robbery of the average citizen by profiteering. He declared some change in the government's present course was necessary for the protection of the producer and civilian consumer, and to insure the increased production required to meet the growing needs of the army and the allies.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 31.—Theodore B. Wilcox, federal mining commissioner for the Pacific northwest, died at his home here today. Mr. Wilcox had been ill more than two weeks, suffering from an internal disorder. He was fifty-one years of age.

ASK JEWS TO SUBSCRIBE
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, March 31.—Jewish rabbis throughout the country were called upon in telegrams sent them tonight by the Rabbinate of New York to urge their congregations to subscribe liberally to the third Liberty loan.